# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. XII. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19, 1862. NO. 34.

**The People's Press,**
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

**PRICE.---Two Dollars a Year,**
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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## Miscellaneous.

### LO! THE POOR NEGRO.

The Cairo correspondent of the Chicago Journal, an Abolition paper, thus declares the deplorable condition of about 1000 negroes that have either run away or been stolen by the abolition army and sent to that place. He says:

The fugitives are placed in the empty barrack buildings more open than many Northern barns, with no place for fire, and with no wood to make a fire of. Half naked and barefooted women and children may be seen a half mile a way picking up bits of bark, chips, or stray bits of wood, to cook their rations with or to keep warmth in their shivering frames. Some have carried dirt into their shanties, forming rude hearths, on which a few embers can be placed, the smoke escaping into the building, almost blinding in its density. Water is carried from the river—distant from a half to three quarters of a mile. Of course, there are no facilities for washing, cooking, or other household work. Many of them are sick and others have died from exposure. Mothers, with from five to eight children, sit from day to day in these dreary, cold buildings, trying to hold on to warmth and life by means of personal contact and the few rags they brought from the land of their captivity. How they pass these cold nights, God only knows, as they have no bedding worthy the name. Thus they are dragging along in utter wretchedness, and suffering more than pen can express.

Such is Northern sympathy for the negro.—It should be the duty of masters in exposed situations, who can not better provide for the safety of their servants, at least to warn them of the consequences of falling into the hands of the Yankees.

### RAW HIDE SHOES.

A few weeks since, I casually heard one of the most intelligent planters of Georgia, and who also plants largely in Texas, giving a description of this article, and believing that the manner of preparing them would be useful to a people who are fighting a powerful enemy without, and a worse enemy within our midst, the vile and detestable extortioner, I procured for publication the following statement.

BALDWIN.

Capt. Clark Owens, of Texana, Jackson co., Texas, has a company of eighty men, now stationed at Houston, Texas, defending the coast and city of Galveston. Many of these gallant soldiers are well shod with the raw hide shoe, which in symmetry and utility are not behind the best shoes used in our Southern Confederacy.

The beef hide is placed in water and ashes, and remains there until the hair will come off, the hide is then soaked in fresh water and rubbed until the lye is extracted; it is then soaked from 48 to 90 hours in strong salt and water to prevent the hide from ever becoming hard and horny; it is then dried in the open air, not in the sun, and then beat with a maul or mallet until it becomes pliable as leather; it is then made into shoes as shoe makers make other shoes; upper part and soles are all of this prepared raw hide, and made by sewing or pegging on the soles. The shoes are well greased with oil, hog lard or tallow, greased all over the outside both upper and bottom parts; this renders the shoes water-proof, and in every way as valuable as the best leather shoes. These shoes are made with the grain or hair side outside, and in every respect are a cheap and valuable shoe.

### THE YANKEE NAVY.

The Richmond Examiner has received a copy of the U. S. Navy Register lately published. The Navy numbers 388 vessels, mounting 3072. There are 60 iron-clads, mostly in course of construction, mounting 229 guns.

There are yet 121 officers of Southern birth in the Yankee Navy, viz: 3 Rear Admirals, 12 Commodores, 24 Captains, 31 Commanders, 51 Lieutenants. Of these, 32 are from Virginia, 33 Maryland, 10 Kentucky, 4 Tennessee, 4 Louisiana, 9 S. C., 5 N. C., 8 Georgia, 10 D. C., 2 Florida, 4 Missouri. The North Carolinians in the list are: Henry H. Bell, Commodore; John A. Winslow, Captain; Fabius Stanly, Jas. H. Spotts, W. A. Kirkland, Lieutenants.


**PEACH-LEATHER.**

ANY quantity of PEACH-LEATHER wanted for which a liberal price will be paid.
Apply to A. FOGLE or
ROB'T DeSCHWEINITZ.
Salem, Nov. 14, 1862. 29-4w


## ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S MESSAGE.

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives.*

Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed, and whilst it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting in His own good time and wise way all will yet be well.

The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year, is herewith submitted, in virtual compliance with a request to that effect made in the House of Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that the maratime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent would soon recede from the position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befel the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto delayed that act of simple justice.

The civil war which has so radically changed for the moment the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambition and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have foreborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign States. We have attempted no propagandism and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference, less to its own merits, than to its supposed, and often exaggerated, effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this government, even if it were just, would certainly be unwise.

The treaty with great Britain for the suppression of the slave trade has been put into operation with a good prospect of complete success. It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it, on the part of Her Majesty's government has been marked with a jealous respect for the authority of the U. S., and the rights of their moral and loyal citizens.

The Convention with Hanover for the abolition of the State dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

A blockade of 3000 miles of seacoast could not be established and vigorously enforced in a season of great commercial activity, like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints of the violation of neutral rights. All such collisions tend to misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is still however a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases upon which the government is unable to agree with the governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, many cases in which the U. S., or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authorities of foreign nations, which the governments of those States are now at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States, thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints. This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spain and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of the blockading forces off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had, shortly before, been granted to an English vessel. I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the case to be communicated to the proper authorities.

Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties at home and abroad—some from interested motives, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthropic sentiments—have suggested similar measures, while, on the other hand, several of the Spanish American republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, I have declined to move any such colony to any State without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, offered to the several States situated within the tropics, or having colonies there to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane.

Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonists of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons, contemplating colonization, do not seem willing to migrate to those countries as to some others, nor so willing as I think their interest demands. I believe, however, opinion among them in this respect is improving and that ere long there will be augmented and considerable migration to both these countries from the U. S.

Here follows an allusion to treaties and relations with foreign countries, and suggestions relating to the development of the mineral resources of the Territories of the U. S.

### THE FINANCES.

The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operations required for the suppression of the rebellion, have hitherto met with a promptitude and certainty unusual in similar circumstances; and the public credit has been fully maintained.—The continuance of the war, however, and the increased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections as to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business, and with the least possible burdens upon labor.

The suspension of specie payments by the banks, soon after the commencement of your last session, made large issues of U. S. Notes unavoidable. In no other way could the payment of the troops, and the satisfaction of other just demands, be so economically or so well provided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, securing the receivability of these notes for loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them an universal currency; and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long felt want of an uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to the people immense sums in discounts and exchanges.

A return to specie payments, however, at the earliest period compatible with due regard to all interests concerned, should ever be kept in view. Fluctuations in the value of currency are always injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the lowest possible point will always be a leading purpose in wise legislations. Convertibility, prompt and certain convertibility into coin, is generally acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard against them; and it is extremely doubtful whether a circulation of U. S. notes, payable in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants of the people, can be permanently, usefully, and safely maintained.

Is there, then, any other mode in which the necessary provision for the public wants can be made, and the great advantages of a safe and uniform currency secured?

I know of none which promise so certain results, and is, at the same time, so unobjectionable, as the organization of banking associations, under general act of Congress, well guarded in its provisions. To such associations the Government might furnish circulating notes, on the security of the U. S. bonds deposited in the treasury. These notes, prepared under the supervision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by cheap and safe exchanges.

A moderate reservation from the interest on the bonds would compensate the U. S. for the preparation and distribution of these notes, and a general supervision of the system, and would lighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit, moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated by the steady market demand for Government bonds which the adoption of the proposed system would create.

It is an additional recommendation of the measure, of considerable weight, in my judgement, that it would reconcile, as far as possible, all existing interests, by the opportunity offered to existing institutions to reorganize under the act, substituting only the secured uniform national circulation for the local and various circulation, secured and unsecured, now issued by them.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding year, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th of June, 1862, were $583,885,217 06, of which sum $49,056,397,62 were derived from customs; $1,795,331 78 from the direct tax; from public lands $152,203 77; from miscellaneous sources $931,787 64; from loans in all forms $529,692,462 50. The remainder $2,257,065 80, was the balance from last year.

The disbursements during the same period were for Congressional, Executive, and Judicial purposes, $5,939,009 29, for foreign intercourse, $1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, including the mints, loans, post-office deficiencies, collection of revenue, and other like charges, $14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior Department, $3,102,985 52; under War Department, $394,368,407 36; under the Navy Department, $42,674,569 69; for interest on public debt, $13,190,824 45; and for payment of public debt, including reimbursement of temporary loan, and redemptions, $96,096,922 09; making an aggregate of $570,841,700 25; and leaving a balance in the Treasury on the 1st day of July, 1862, of $13,043,546 81.

It should be observed that the sum of $96,069,922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being also included in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year $487,788,326 97, and the expenditures, $474,744,778 16.

Mr. Lincoln next touches briefly upon the reports of the Secretaries of War and Navy, the condition of the Postal and Interior Departments, which possess no interest.

### THE INDIAN TRIBES.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and, at several points, have engaged in open hostilities against the white settlements in their vicinity.

The tribes occupying the Indian country South of Kansas renounced their allegiance to the U. S. and entered into treaties with the insurgents. Those who remained loyal to the U. S. were driven from the country. The Chief of the Cherokees has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the U. S. He alleges that they were constrained by superior force to enter into treaties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, attacked the settlements in their vicinity with extreme ferocity killing indiscriminately, men, women and children. This attack was wholly unexpected, and therefore, no means of defence had been provided. It is estimated that not less than eight hundred persons were killed by the Indians, and a large amount of property was destroyed. How this outbreak was induced is not definitely known, and suspicions, which may be unjust, need not be stated. Information was received by the Indian Bureau, from different sources, about the time hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous attack was to be made upon the white settlements by all the tribes between the Mississippi river and the Rocky Mountains. The State of Minnesota has suffered great injury from this Indian war. A large portion of her territory has been depopulated and a severe loss has been sustained by the destruction of property. The people of that State manifest much anxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the U. S. as a guarantee against future hostilities.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish full details.

I submit for your especial consideration whether our Indian system shall not be remodelled. Many wise and good men have impressed me with the belief that this can be profitably done.

### COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION.

On the 22d day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now respectfully call your attention to what may be called the "Compensated Emancipation."

The nation may be said to consist of the people, its territory and its laws. The territory is the only part which is of certain durability. "One generation passeth away and another generation cometh, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the first importance to duly consider and estimate this ever enduring part. That portion of the earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by the people of the United States is well adapted to be the home of our National family, and it is not well adapted for two or more. Its vast extent and its variety of climate and of productions are of advantage in this age for one people, what ever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs and intelligence have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

He here reproduces the language of his inaugural, pointing out the "total inadequacy of disunion as a remedy for the differences between the people of the two sections," and proceeds:

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable for a national boundary, upon which to divide. Trace through, from East to West, upon the line between the free and slave country, and we shall find a little more than one-third of its length are rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyor's lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass, by writing it down on paper or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the part of the seceding section, the fugitive slave clause, along with all other constitutional obligations upon the section seceded from, while I should expect no treaty stipulation would ever be made to take its place.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rocky mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one third of the country owned by the United States—certainly more than one million of square miles. Once half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest, and also the richest, in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the small proportion of the region which has as yet been brought into cultivation, and also the large and rapidly increasing amount of its products, and we shall be overwhelmed with the magnitude of the prospect presented. And yet this region has no sea coast, touches no ocean anywhere. As part of one nation, its people now find, and may forever find their way to Europe by New York, to South America and Africa by New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. But separate our common country into two nations, as designed by the present rebellion, and every man of this great interior region is thereby cut off from some one or more of these outlets, not perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by embarrassing and onerous trade regulations.

And this is true *wherever* a dividing or boundary line may be fixed. Place it between the now free and slave country, or place it south of Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth remains, that none south of it can trade to any place or port north of it, and none north of it can trade to any port or place south of it, except on terms dictated by a Government foreign to them. These outlets, east, west and south, are indispensable to the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to inhabit, this vast interior region. *Which* of the three may be best, is no proper question. All are better than either, and all, of right, belong to that people, and to their successors forever. True to themselves, they will not ask *where* a line of separation shall be, but will vow, rather, that there shall be no such line. Nor are the marginal regions less interested in these communications to, and through them, to the great outside world. They too, and each of them, must have access to this Egypt of the West, without paying toll at the crossing of any national boundary.

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not from our national homestead. There is no possible severing of this, but would multiply, and not mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations and aptitudes it demands union, and abhors separation. In fact, it would, ere long, force re-union, however much of blood and treasure the separation might have cost.

Our strife pertains to ourselves—to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one generation.

In this view I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to the Constitution of the United States:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring,) That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Constitution of the United States all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said Constitution, viz:

"Article —. Every State wherein slavery now exists which shall abolish the same therein, at any time, or times, before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States, as follows, to wit:

"The President of the United States shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of —— per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of —— for each slave shown to have been therein, by the eighth census of the United States, said bonds, to be delivered to such State by installments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the abolishment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual, or at one time, within such State, and interest shall begin to run upon any such bond, only from the proper time of its delivery as aforesaid. Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards re-introducing or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon.

"Article —. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of war, at any time before the end of the rebellion, shall be forever free; but all owners of such who shall not have been disloyal shall be compensated for them, at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such way that no slave shall be twice accounted for.

"Article —. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any place or places without the United States."

I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery it could not continue.

Among the friends of the Union there is real diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to slavery and the African race amongst us. Some would perpetuate slavery; some would abolish it suddenly and without compensation; some would abolish it gradually with compensation; some would remove the free people from among us; and some would retain them with us; and there are yet other minor diversities. Because of these diversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we should harmonize and act together.—This would be compromise; but it would be compromise among the friends, and not with the enemies of the Union. These articles are intended to embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that emancipation will follow, at least, in several of the States.

As to the first article, the main points are—first, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty-seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

The emancipation will be unsatisfactory to the advocates of perpetual slavery; but the length of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfaction. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement—in fact, from the necessity of derangement—whilst most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbed by the measure will have passed away before its consummation. They will never see to it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipation, but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves.

But it really gives them much. It saves them from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where their numbers are very great; and it gives the inspiring assurance that their posterity shall be free forever. The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degrees, extending over the whole or any part of the period, and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensation, and generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the dissatisfaction of those who favor perpetual slavery, and especially of those who are to receive compensation. Doubtless some of those who are to pay and not to receive will object. Yet the measure is both just and economical. In a certain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than the people of the North; and when it is remembered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in them, it may not be quite safe to say that the South has been more responsible than the North for its continuance. If, then, for a common object, this property is to be sacrificed, is it not just that it be done at a common charge?

And if, with less money, or money more easily paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means, than we can by the war alone, is it not also economical to do it? Let us consider it then.—Let us ascertain the sum we have expended in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum would not have done more to close the war than has otherwise been done. If so the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay *something* as it is to pay *nothing*; but it is easier to pay a *large* sum than it is to pay a *larger* one. And it is easier to pay any sum *when* we are able than it is to pay it *before* we are able. The war requires large sums and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash; nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thirty-one as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period, as rapidly as before; because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this inconsiderately.

At the same ratio of increase which we have maintained on an average, from our first national census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we should in 1900, have a population of 103,208,415. And why may we not continue that ratio far beyond that period? Our abundant room—our broad national homestead—is our ample resource. Were our territory as limited as are the British Isles, very certainly our population could not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to send part of the native away. But such is not our condition. We have two millions, nine hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. Europe has three millions and eight hundred thousand, with a population averaging seventy-three and one-third persons to the square mile. Why may not our country, at some time, average as many? Has it more waste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, desert, or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any natural advantage? If, then, we are at sometime to be as populous as Europe, how soon? As to when this *may* be, we can judge by the past and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, depends much on whether we maintain the Union. Several of our States are already above the average of Europe—seventy-three and a third to the square mile. Massachusetts has 157; Rhode Island, 133; Connecticut 99; New York and New Jersey each, 80. Also two other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are not far below, the former having 63 and the latter 59.

The States already above the European average, except New York, have increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that point, as ever before; while no one of them is equal to some other parts of our country, in natural capacity for sustaining a dense population.

Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ratio of increase, for the several decennial periods, to be as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1790 | 3,929,827 | | |
| 1800 | 5,305,937 | 30.02 | per cent ratio of increase |
| 1810 | 7,238,814 | 36.45 | " " " |
| 1820 | 9,638,131 | 33.13 | " " " |
| 1830 | 12,866,020 | 33.49 | " " " |
| 1840 | 17,069,553 | 32.67 | " " " |
| 1850 | 23,191,876 | 35.87 | " " " |
| 1860 | 31,443,790 | 35.58 | " " " |

This shows an average decennial increase of 34.60 per cent in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase, at no one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. above the average; thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable the law of increase, in our case, is. Assuming that it will continue, gives the following results;

| | |
|---|---|
| 1870 | 42,323,341 |
| 1880 | 56,967,216 |
| 1890 | 76,677,872 |
| 1900 | 103,208,415 |
| 1910 | 137,918,526 |
| 1920 | 186,985,335 |
| 1930 | 251,680,914 |

These figures show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930—say about 1925—our territory, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile being of capacity to contain 217,186,000.

And we will reach this too, if we do not ourselves relinquish the chance, by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be foreseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very great and injurious.

The proposed emancipation would shorten the war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these, we should pay all the emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to-day, without paying on either principal or interest, each man of us would owe less upon that debt now, than each man owed upon it then; and this because our increase of men, through the whole period, has been greater than six per cent. has run faster than the interest upon the debt. Thus time alone relieves a debtor nation, so long as its population increases faster than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt.

This fact would be no excuse for delaying payment or what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection—the great advantage of a policy by which we shall not have to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, when we number but thirty-one millions. In a word, it shows that a dollar will be much harder to pay for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipation on the proposed plan. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage the class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, doubtless, in the proper sense, belong to loyal owners; and hence, provision is made in this article for compensating such.

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as may consent.—This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand, or on the other, in so much as it comes to nothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people to be deported, and the American voters, through their representatives in Congress.

I cannot make it better known than it already is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I wish to say there is an objection urged against free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes malicious.

It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. If there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be responsible through time and in eternity. Is is true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor by being free than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their places they jostle no white laborers; if they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it. Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of white labor, and very surely would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor, is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market—increase the demand for it, and you increase the price for it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and by precisely so much, you increase the demand for and wages of white laborers.

But it is dreaded that the people will swarm forth and cover the whole land. Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be one colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way greatly disturb the seven? There are many communities now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia and the States of Maryland and Delaware are all in this condition.—The District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation South send the freed people North? People of any color seldom run, unless there be something to run from. Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled North from bondage; and now, perhaps, from both bondage and destitution. But if gradual emancipation and deportation be adopted, they will have neither to flee from. Their old masters will give them wages at least until new laborers can be procured; and the freed men in turn will gladly give their labor for the wages till new homes can be found for them, in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved. And, in any event, cannot the North decide for itself whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward, because of the abolishment of slavery in the District last spring?

What I have said of the proportion of free colored persons to the whites in the District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery here.

The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption.

Nor will the war nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan.—Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation, before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented exclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone; while all it would cost, considering amounts, and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be easier paid than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much—very much—that it would cost no blood at all.

The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of first-two thirds of Congress, and afterwards three-fourths of the States.—The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurance of their severally adopting emancipation, at no very distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now and save the Union forever.

I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the Nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors; nor that many of you have more experience than I in the conduct of public affairs. Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to yourselves, in any undue earnestness I may seem to display.

Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen the expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that it would restore the National authority and National prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here, Congress and Executive, can secure its adoption? Will not the good respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they by any other means so certainly or so speedily, assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not "can any of us imagine better?" but can we all do better? The dogmas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy presence. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is new, so we must think anew and act anew. We must disenthrall ourselves and then we shall save our country.

Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history.—We, of this Congress and this administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial through which we pass will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generation.—We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save the Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We—even we here—hold the power, and bear the responsibility. In giving freedom to the slave we assure freedom to the free—honorable alike in what we give and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail.—This way is plain, peaceable, generous, just—a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

December 1, 1862.

## THE SEIZURE OF MR. GRAVES.

The following resolutions were introduced in the Senate of this State, on Thursday, by Mr. Graham, of Orange, and ordered to be printed. But for Mr. Graham's necessary absence these resolutions would no doubt have been taken up at once and passed. They will no doubt be passed through both Houses this week by a large majority:—

Resolution in relation to the seizure and transportation from the State, of R. J. Graves, a citizen of Orange County.

WHEREAS, The General Assembly of North Carolina is informed that one R. J. Graves, a citizen of the county of Orange, hath been seized at his residence in said county, by a person professing to be a public officer from Richmond, in Virginia, and hath been transported to; and is now detained as a prisoner in, the said city of Richmond; and, whereas, neither the said Graves, nor any other citizen of this State, is liable thus to be seized and transported beyond the limits thereof, without the order and approbation of the proper authority of this State; but, on the contrary, he and they be at liberty to arrest, except only on the warrant of a proper judicial officer; and, if crime be imputed, they are, by the express provisions of the Confederate and of the State Constitutions, amenable only to the civil tribunals, and have a right to a hearing and trial before the courts of the Confederacy, or of the State, according to the nature of the offence with which they stand charged; such trial to be had in open court, according to due course of law: And, whereas, it is the duty of the Government of North Carolina, to protect from unlawful violence, as far as possible, every one of her citizens, and to insure to each a fair trial in a lawful court, having jurisdiction of his case; therefore,

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor, be requested immediately to demand of the authorities at Richmond, by whose order the said R. J. Graves was seized and transported, and is now detained, that he be immediately returned to this State, to the end that he may be delivered over to the civil authorities here, either of this State or of the Confederate States, for examination, and if sufficient cause appear, for commitment and trial, so that, if innocent of the matters laid to his charge, he may be acquitted, or, if guilty, be convicted and punished by due course of law.

*Election of Judge and Solicitor.*—On Friday last William M. Shipp, Esq., of Henderson, was elected Judge for the 7th Judicial Circuit, and Col. W. P. Bynum, Solicitor for the same Circuit.


# PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1862.


## THE NEWS.

*THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKSBURG, VA.—THE BATTLE AT KINSTON, AND THE ENGAGEMENTS AT PLYMOUTH AND BLACKWATER, N. C.*

The enemy attempted to lay down Pontoon Bridges at three points, one at the site of the Rail Road Bridge which spanned the River at the lower end of the town—another at the ford above the town and between it and Falmouth, and the third below the mouth of Deep Run, which is three miles below Fredericksburg.

The attempts at the first named places were repulsed with considerable loss to the enemy, our sharp-shooters and skirmishers co-operating with the artillery in the affair.

At the lower Pontoon the enemy were protected from the fire of our artillery by the River Bluff, and the command of the position by the enemy's guns rendered the services of our sharp shooters unavailable.

At half past 12 o'clock the Bridge was reported as nearly complete although there had been, of course, no attempt at crossing.

The troops engaged on our side were Gen. Longstreet's. The cannonading was very severe.

RICHMOND, Dec. 13.—There was desperate fighting in the streets of Fredericksburg on Thursday night, in which both sides suffered severely. The shelling of the town was commenced on Thursday morning, and continued with but little intermission throughout the day. Not more than fifty buildings of any value are standing, and nearly all of these more or less damaged. An Episcopal Church and several other handsome public buildings were entirely destroyed. There were a number of citizens in the town at the time that the shelling commenced, among whom were women and children. These were compelled to seek shelter in the basements of their houses, until night came on, when they fled for their lives, the most of them on foot.

From various sources we gather the following particulars:

The enemy, under cover of artillery firing, crossed the river and occupied the city. The pontoniers begun at 11 o'clock in night of Wednesday, and at daylight, Friday morning, the artillery opened. The firing reached as high as 60 per minute, and at this rate continued all day. Under its cover the bridges were thrown across. The first adventurous Yankees that touched the Southern shore were quickly captured.

As the bridges approached this side, our sharpshooters would rise from the ground and fire into the bridge builders. Many of the enemy were killed and wounded in throwing the bridges across. The opposition to the passage could not have been very determined, since only Barksdale's Brigade opposed the enemy, and no artillery, on our part, was used.

The fire of the enemy's artillery destroyed many houses.

The flight of the few citizens that had remained, is described as very distressing. Old women, laden with heavy bundles—all that was left them—struggling under the weight of the little left them, and flying as best they could from the remorseless enemy.

The very few that did not come out were sent to the Stafford shore by the enemy, and refused permission to come into our lines.

The fighting yesterday was in Bernard's woods about 2½ miles this side of the town, and was very heavy, but no general engagement was expected when our informant left. A general engagement was expected to-day, and our troops and officers are very confident of success.

We avail ourselves of the Raleigh Standard's summary of the engagements, at Fredericksburg, and in this State, embracing all the particulars we have seen. No mail from the North or East on Wednesday. Should we receive any further particulars, (before going to press,) they will be found under our "Latest News" head.

A battle commenced on Saturday, and raged all day. Gen. Lee telegraphs to the War Department that at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning the enemy attacked our right wing, and as the fog lifted the battle ran along the line from right to left, until six in the evening, the enemy being repulsed at all points.

The Confederates lost four Generals, to wit: Gregg and Kershaw, of S. C., T. R. R. Cobb, of Ga., and Hood, of Texas.

Gen. Hooker, federal, is reported killed.

It is reported that some 50,000 Yankees crossed the river, and that the ground on which the battle was fought was favorable to us.

The enemy, it is said, were driven back, and our army occupied the battle ground on Saturday evening.

We await further intelligence with great anxiety.

BATTLE OF KINSTON.

On Saturday last the enemy advanced in force up the south side of Neuse river towards Kinston, while their gunboats attacked the river works, a few miles below that place. Considerable skirmishing took place on Saturday between the infantry and cavalry, and on Sunday the fight became general. Our troops fought all day Sunday, and fell back towards the town in the evening, destroying the bridge, which is about one mile from the town.

Our troops fought with great steadiness and courage, but they could not cope in numbers with the enemy, whose forces are said to have been at least 20,000.

Our troops engaged were Evans' brigade, consisting of two South Carolina regiments, Radcliff's regiment, the 3d cavalry, the battalion of conscripts from Raleigh under Col. Mallett, and the 47th under Col. S. H. Rogers. We had not probably more than 3,000 men in the fight. We learn that the battalion of conscripts, which left here on Saturday evening, went into the fight in fine spirits on Sunday morning, and acquitted themselves well. They are said to have suffered severely.

We have no list of casualties. We learn that our loss is severe, while that of the enemy is very heavy.

We think it more than probable that the enemy is in possession of Kinston, our troops having retired towards Goldsborough. Considerable reinforcements have been hurried to the latter place, and the belief is that Goldsborough will be held against the enemy.

PLYMOUTH AND BLACKWATER.

A portion of our forces, under Col. Lamb, attacked the enemy in Plymouth, on the morning of the 10th, and drove them from the town. We captured some 25 prisoners and 75 negroes. Capt. Galloway, of Rockingham, was severely wounded.

We have no confirmation of the rumor that the enemy is at Murfreesborough. The Petersburg Express of Saturday states that the entire Yankee army, 80,000 strong, is supposed to have marched out of Suffolk on Thursday. A fight was progressing at Zuni, but the Express had no particulars. It is believed that a general attack in force had been made along the whole line of the Blackwater, from Zuni to Franklin.

We clip some additional particulars from the Richmond Dispatch of Monday:

The following dispatch was received at the War Department:

*To Gen. Cooper:*

General Wade Hampton reports that he had entered Dumphries, and captured 30 wagons with stores and fifty prisoners, which he brought across the Rappahanock. Gen. Siegel is expected to be at Dumphries to-morrow.

R. E. LEE.

The battle on Saturday commenced at six o'clock in the morning and raged with great violence until after dark. Our loss is estimated to be 2,500 wounded and 500 killed. It is said that Jackson accomplished a flank movement, capturing 3000 of the enemy, but this is not generally received with credit.

A soldier in A. P. Hill's division says the enemy charged our men in their rifle pits and entrenchments 9 times, and were repulsed with terrible slaughter, until our ammunition gave out, when our men were again charged in overwhelming force and driven back. But having obtained more ammunition, our forces in turn charged the enemy and drove them from the works in great disorder, taking a large number of prisoners.

In the fight of Thursday a Mississippi Regiment, of Featherstones brigade, suffered severely. One shell is said to have killed and wounded 28 men.

There was but little straggling.

☞ We have been kindly permitted to make some extracts from a letter received by T. Chitty, from his son Seargt. H. N. Chitty, Co. K. 48th Regt., N. C. T.

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, December 14.

Yesterday our Regiment was engaged in another fight, as bloody, if possible, as the field of Sharpsburg. Our Regiment was engaged until we had shot all our cartridges away, and then had to lie down under fire until we had all the officers and men of our company either killed or wounded. Our company went into the battle 42 strong and came out with but 5 or 6 uninjured men.

I will give you an account of the killed and wounded in our company as near as I can.

*Killed.*—Solomon Roberts, Wm. Bodenhammer and John Yarbro.

*Severely Wounded.*—Lieut. H. C. Banner, supposed mortally; Adam Clodfelter, both legs; Martin Ebert, both arms, one broken; Wm. Goodwin, in the jaw; Frederick Hiat, jaw; Armstead Kiger, arm; Henry Ransom, breast and shoulder, supposed mortally; Martin Sapp, arm; Wm. D. Smith, hip, very dangerously; Romulus Tesh, shoulder; Joseph Wagner, thigh; John Wimmer, left arm and leg broken; Lewis Westmoreland, dangerously in head; Jacob Fulk, right eye; John Reed seriously in arm.

*Slightly Wounded.*—Lieut. J. C. Stafford, leg; J. W. Bitting, hip; John Crouch, foot; Wm. Caudle, finger off; Jacob Essex, struck by shell; Charles Fowler, John Hiat, Wm. Kiger; Frank Motsinger, shoulder; Anthony Oznsky, hand; John Payne, bruised by shell; Britton Proctor, shell on shoulder; Matthias Reed, arm and foot; Matthias Riggins, arm; W. W. Wolff, shell in breast.

LIEUT. JACOB SHEPPERD.—All who have been acquainted with Lieut. Shepperd, the youngest son of Hon. A. H. Shepperd, will be pained to learn that he fell in the battle at Fredericksburg, on the 13th inst., aged 21 years. We have been intimately acquainted with the subject of this notice, and can fully attest to his gentlemanly deportment and moral worth.—He was esteemed and respected most by those who knew him best.

Lieut. Shepperd entered the service as a private, in the 6th Regt. N. C. T. and was severely wounded in the battle of "Seven Pines," near Richmond, after which Gen. Pender gave him the appointment of Aid, and he entered upon his duties about the 1st of of October last. We have no particulars of his death;—all we know is that Gen. Pender telegraphed, "Poor Jacob fell gallantly yesterday,"—Saturday the 13th.

SALT.—To secure a supply of salt now, in the midst of the pork-packing season, is a matter of great moment.—We have, from time to time, given all the information at our command to economise salt, for the benefit of our readers. That we have been, when this important article was abundant and cheap, too lavish in its use, is admitted, one bushel of Liverpool salt being considered the proportion to one thousand pounds of pork. We have it from good authority that one-half the quantity, properly applied, would have been sufficient. Persons in this vicinity, have fully tested this, and we now invite attention to an article from the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, "how to save salt."

☞ We learn that a despatch was received that Lt. H. C. Banner, son of C. L. Banner, Esq., was seriously wounded in the battle of Fredericksburg.—No particulars.

## LATEST NEWS.

LATEST FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

Richmond dates of the 16th, state that as far as can be ascertained, the enemy have disappeared from our immediate front, and recrossed the Rappahannock.

There was no fighting of consequence since Saturday evening. No confirmation of the death of Hooker.

Loss of the enemy at Fredericksburg is estimated at 4,000 to 6,000 killed and wounded. Confederate loss 1,500. Burnside's army is reported to be mutinous, having refused to renew a charge of the Confederate batteries. Nothing of much importance from the South and West.

Our loss in the fight below Kinston is estimated at 350 killed and wounded.—Pending the engagement, the Yankees shelled the town furiously, killing several citizens, and destroying several houses.—Their depredations on citizens same as in other sections.

From the Raleigh Progress of the 17th, we clip the following:

GOLDSBORO'.

It is evident that the enemy are pressing upon Goldsboro' with a heavy force and unless our Generals are largely reinforced our impression is that the place will be occupied by the enemy in a day or two.

We are not advised as to the exact position of our troops but from our dispatches we infer they are gradually falling back upon Goldsboro'. There was some fighting yesterday at White Hall but the great battle that is to hurl the enemy back or lose the town and road is yet to be fought.

The enemy's cavalry tore up the Railroad yesterday at Mount Olive, twelve miles south of Goldsboro', and it was rumored here last night that a portion of their forces were within six miles of the town, on the south side of the Neuse.

The mail train came through but there was no mail from Goldsboro' last night.

Large numbers of refugees are pouring up from below and the destitution and suffering must be great.

The Goldsboro correspondent of the Progress says: Gens. French, Pettigrew Clingman have just gone to the seat of War. Reinforcements are constantly arriving.

The State Journal of the 17th says:

FROM KINSTON.

We give such reliable intelligence in relation to the movements of the enemy as have reached us.

It is reported that a Yankee cavalry raid has been made to the line of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, and that the telegraph line has been cut, the road torn up and the building at the depot destroyed. The point of the attack is variously located at Magnolia, Mount Olive and Milton. We place little credit in these rumors, the more particularly as a member of the legislature from Goldsboro' last night, says there is no truth in them.

We regret to learn of the capture of Col. Mallett and a large portion of his command. Capt. McRae, and Lieuts. Haywood and McKee of Raleigh are amongst the missing.

The telegraph confirms the report of the attack on the Wilmington road.

ENROLLMENT.—To-morrow, (Saturday) has been set apart throughout the State, we believe, for the enrollment of the Conscripts up to 40 years.

The residence of the Hon. Wm. A. Graham, at Hillsboro', was destroyed by fire yesterday. His library was saved and most of the furniture, the latter injured.

*Journal.*

The official statements of the Lincoln Government announce that the Abolition army now embraces over 800,000 men; and that by spring it will number 1,000,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Tuesday the 9th, the bill to prevent the harboring of deserters, after some discussion, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

In the Commons, on Tuesday, Mr. Grissom made a minority report from the Committee on Military affairs, with a bill to raise 10,000 troops by volunteering, (the company officers to be elected by the rank and file, and the General and Field officers to be appointed by the Governor.)

Mr. Stancil introduced a bill for the defence of the State. It proposes to raise six regiments of infantry and calls out the members and officers of the General Assembly, Attorney General and county Solicitors, and all men between 18 and 50 not married.

Mr. Amis from the Committee of Conference on the bill to prevent distillation of spirits, reported that the Senate agreed to the House's amendment with reference to "Peanuts," "Sugar cane seed" and "Rice," and that the act should be in force from and after the 1st of Jan'y 1863.—House receded from its amendment, and adopted that of the Senate, $500 fine and 60 days imprisonment, and also receded from the clause relative to the exportation of corn for distillation.

The bill for State defence was taken up. Mr. Grissom moved to substitute the bill presented by him.

Mr. Stancil offered his as a substitute for Mr. Grissom's.

Mr. Person, as chairman of the military committee, explained their bill. It provides for raising 5,000 men by voluntary enlistment before 1st Jan'y 1863, and, after that period, by conscription. There were secret reasons, well known to the members, but which he could not make known to the public, for deciding that 5,000 would be sufficient. Under the committee's bill the Confederate Government would pay all expenses, but by the other bills the expense would fall upon the State. His bill had no higher rank than Colonel, while the substitutes put the State to the expense of several Brigadier Generals.—By putting them under the command of the Confederate Generals appointed to defend the State all danger of collision was avoided.

Mr. Grissom then "explained his bill," but the explanation is not reported. He said that almost the entire population had been sent into service, and another call would depopulate many districts, particularly in the West. He wished it to be distinctly understood that he was not in favor of nullification or coming into conflict with the Confederate States. He said his bill provided for calling out all above 18, whether they were conscripts or not, but as they were intended for State defence he thought probable the Confederate States government would not regard it as a conflict of authority. Defence of the State would be an important item in the national defence, and thus, he thought, there would be no conflict.

The House rejected Mr. Stancil's substitute, yeas 3, nays 91. Mr. Grissom's bill was ordered to be printed.

In Senate, on Wednesday, after some discussion, upon resolutions disapproving that part of the Exemption Act as to persons owning 20 slaves, were passed, 25 to 10.

Nothing else of much importance.

In the House.—

The patrol bill noticed last week, was discussed and postponed until next day.

The Military bill was discussed without arriving at any conclusion.

In the Senate, on Thursday,—

A bill to incorporate the Bank of Western North Carolina was passed. Also to establish a Bank in the town of Lincolnton.

The Bill to organize the State reserves came up, authorizes the raising of 5,000 men for the State defence, between the ages of 18 and 40. The bill was read by sections.

Mr. Matthews moved to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert in the bill authorizing the acceptance of 10,000 volunteers as proposed by the minority report of the House military committee.

After some debate, it was made the order of the day for next day

Mr. Graham offered a resolution in regard to the seizure of R. J. Graves, of Orange county, by a person purporting to be a provost marshal of the Confederate government, declaring the right of citizens to have a hearing before arrest, and demanding his delivery to the civil authority of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed.

In the House.—

Mr. Foy introduced a resolution requesting the Governor to correspond with the President of the Confederate States relative to taking persons liable as conscripts into the corps proposed to be raised for State defence; and also providing for a draft, provided the corps shall not be raised by volunteers. Mr. Foy moved a suspension of the rules to put the resolution on its several readings.

After some discussion, the House refused to suspend the rules.

The House concurred in the proposition to set apart Friday for the appointment of Justices of the Peace.

The balance of the day was consumed in the consideration of the bill to raise a force for the State defence.

In the Senate, on Friday,—

Mr. Wright, a report from special committee, on the seizure of iron of the W. C. & Rutherford Railroad by the government, denying the right, and entering a protest against such seizure, and requesting the Governor so to inform the Secretary of War. Ordered to be printed.

Bill to organize the State reserve, the amendment pending, to raise 10,000 volunteers for State defence, on its second reading.

Mr. Matthews withdrew his amendment and presented another, excepting those in service, and authorizing the Governor to accept any number of volunteers for the defence of the State over 18 years of age, and tender them to the President for State service.

Mr. Copeland renewed his amendment to except persons subject to conscription.

Mr. Copeland said this was no time to enter into a debate on the constitutionality of the conscription law, that Senators were bound by their oaths to support it, and it had proved the salvation of the country; that as a matter of policy, it was the duty of the people to acquiesce in it, and bad faith on the part of the Legislature not to do so.

After further discussion of the subject by Messrs. Copeland, Warren, and Brown, upon motion of Mr. Russ the further discussion of the subject was postponed until Monday.

Mr. Shipp was elected Judge of the 7th Circuit, and Mr. Bynum Solicitor of the 7th District.

In the House.—

The consideration of the unfinished business, being the bills for raising a State reserve, occupied the time.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the session was brief and not very interesting owing to the exciting war news.

A bill increasing the salaries of State officers. It raises the salary of the Governor to $5,000, Secretary of State to $1,000 and fees, Treasurer to $2,000, Comptroller $1,500, and members of the Legislature to $5 *per diem*.

In the House.—

Mr. Worth from the Finance Committee introduced a bill authorizing the issuing of $100,000,000 in Treasury notes in denominations from fivecents to two dollars, and fixing regulations for issuing of bonds, &c. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Fleming introduced a resolution guaranteeing North Carolina's portion of the Confederate debt on the same basis as that of Alabama. Ordered to be printed.

From the Raleigh Standard.

## OUR FINANCES.

We have been kindly permitted by a friend to publish the following very able letter on the subject of our finances. The views and suggestions contained in this letter are worthy of serious consideration, as well on account of their soundness and the clearness with which they are expressed, as because of the source from which they emanate :—

November 19, 1862.

*My Dear Sir* :—You ask my views on the financial condition of our country. Money is as necessary to carry on war, as men, who bear the burthen of this war. In respect to money, government can raise money in three ways—by taxes, loans, and promissory notes, to pass as currency. It was not deemed prudent to resort to the first mode, except to a limited extent; the process of collecting taxes was too slow for the emergency. The second was resorted to,—our independence not being recognized, foreign loans could not be expected; the response of our citizens did not come up to the reasonable expectations of the government, and it was thought the exigency justified a resort to the third mode, although known to be dangerous because of its facility, and ruinous because of its tendency to inflate the currency.

What is the result? The currency has become inflated, and the value of Confederate notes, not withstanding the stays intended to brace it, has depreciated, so that, by reason of the depreciation, combined with a shameful spirit of extortion and speculation, it now takes $4 to answer the purpose that $1 did before the war. How does this operate on the community? Those who depend on a money income find it necessary to expend four times as much as before—their estates have in fact been reduced to one-half, and should the war last another year, and the government continue to issue notes, their estates will be reduced to one-fourth. For instance, a man having an estate of $30,000 at interest, receives $1,800, and used to expend $1,500 a year; so he felt comfortable, and all was well. Now he is obliged to expend $6,000 a year; his entire income is consumed, and his capital encroached on $4,500 But this is not all—his capital has depreciated one half! On the other hand, the planters and manufacturers sell their products for $4 instead of $1; a little flour, or grain, or cotton yarn, pays for sugar and salt, and they can barter for any thing at relative prices; so their income is increased four times, expenses remain the same, and the value of their estates is enhanced two for one. For instance, a man having an estate of $30,000 in land and negroes, makes 500 bushels of wheat, 1,500 of corn, and 5,000 lbs. pork to sell—at old prices, in wheat, $1, corn 50 cents, pork $5, his income was $1,500; he expended the whole, being content with the increase of his negroes, and the gradual accumulation from that source. But now he sells wheat at $5, corn $2, pork $20, and realizes in all $6,500; so his income is increased $5,000, expenses the same, and the value of his land and negroes enhanced two for one,—the man is actually making money by the war.

Thus, it is plain to demonstration the burthen of the war is borne by those whose estates consist in money and interest, stocks, salaries, and all who receive money for their labor. The soldier who fights our battles finds his pay reduced four to one, and $20 sent to support his wife and children counts but $4, and the effect of issuing so large an amount of Confederate and State notes, has been to take from them their entire income and one half of the capital; not by a direct tax, or a loan from individuals, but indirectly as a loan without interest from the whole class—for, when the government issues its "promises to pay the bearer," it in effect comes from those on whom the loss falls, and the war is carried on at their expense and the misfortune is, this is the most helpless class of the community—widows, orphans and those who are mostly too old for the active employment of capital, and if the notes ever are receemed, payment will not be made to those of whom the indirect loan was made, but to the "bearer" or those to whom they were obliged to pass the notes at the rate of four to one.

On the other hand, planters and manufacturers so far from having felt the pressure, are getting rich by the war. This is a grievous wrong. Men, for the protection of whose negroes the war is waged, get rich—those who have no negroes become poor; the burthen should, at least, be borne equally. What is the remedy? Remove the cause of the evil—reduce the inflation of the currency. How? By loans as far as practicable, and by direct taxes. Unless this be done, those on whom the whole weight now rests must sink under it, or struggle to get rid of it by investing in land and negroes; in fact, capital is now seeking that channel—hence the extraordinary prices of negroes in spite of the emancipation proclamation. Merchants, carpenters, schoolteachers and others are struggling to get rid of the burthen, by demanding higher prices—but high prices will lessen the demand, and in the end their customers will be reduced to those who can barter grain, meat, or the materials for clothing. These reflections by pursuing the train of thought, lead to these conclusions;

1st. It will satisfy those who have money at command, that interest as well as patriotism, calls on them to lend to the government one half of their estates—if not all; the war can then be carried on without the ruinous consequences to them which now presses so hard. Should it be said—"That will be to risk all on the event of the war." The reply is true—but is not all now risked on the event of the war? Suppose the South is subjugated, of what value will be your Confederate notes or your bank bills? The Confederacy extinct, the funds of the banks confiscated, all will be gone anyhow; whereas, should the South be successful—if you invest in government loans, you have good stock with remunerating interest; but if you withhold your funds, and the Government is forced to issue more notes, at the end of a successful war you have depreciated paper, not worth, in all human probability one-tenth of its nominal value; these alternatives are offered—hold your funds and sink quietly into insolvency—take the risk of investing in land and negroes at prices, which, by your struggles, will run up to fabulous prices; or listen to the dictates of interest and patriotism, and lend to the government.

2d. It will satisfy those who own land and negroes, or factories, that fairness, as well as interest and patriotism, call on them to lend to the government one-half of their annual profits if not all. Is it fair that the burthen of a war in defence of our common country should be borne alone by other classes of the community? Is it not wrong that you should make money out of a war commenced for the protection of your slaves? while those who have monied investments are being ruined by it? The suggestion that you pay a war tax in land and slaves, $150 on $30,000 worth, is trifling on the brink of a precipice. Put aside a sordid thirst for gain, and let your sense of right answer the question. And the operation by a consideration of your own true interest. Do you think others can longer bear the whole burthen of this war? they must sink under it. If the South is subjugated, it will not be by arms, but by famine and privations, caused by the high prices of the necessaries of life. Where then will be your negroes, and land, and factories? All involved in a common ruin, which you have it in your power to avert by attending to the dictates of fairness, of your own interest and of patriotism.

3. It will satisfy the members of the State Legislatures and of Congress, that a further issue of notes will ruin the country, and that a wise policy calls on them to reduce the inflation of the currency by means of loans and by direct taxation on income. Those who have borne the burthen of the war will cheerfully pay one-fourth of their yearly income; those who are making money out of it ought to submit to a tax of one-half of the produce of their land and negroes and of their factories. This discrimination should be made on the ground that the income of the former is of less value 4 to 1, while the income of the latter is of greater value, 4 to 1. The ability to bear the burthen is the true test. On what ground does age exempt from the conscription of men? Because the old and the young are not able to bear arms. So the conscription of money should be regulated by the ability to pay it. One having a money income of $1,800, may spare one-fourth and be able to procure the necessaries of life for himself and family, while one whose income was $1,500 by the sale of the products of his farm at old prices, can now spare one-half, and have more than $3,000 to add to his estate; so there is no valid objection to the discrimination; but our country can only be saved from ruin by a tax of one-fourth or one-half of income and productions. Let the tax be imposed at all events, either with or without discrimination. Such a tax or conscription of money is "a necessity." No one can doubt for a moment, that in the condition of our country, a "conscription of money" is as necessary and as constitutional, and should be acquiesced in as readily, as the conscription of men. The one saved our army from destruction—the other may save our country from ruin. Call this a "*forced loan*," by way of exciting odium, on the same ground call that a forced rendering of military service; but call them what you please, volunteering of men failed to meet the exigency, and a conscription of men became necessary, and was enacted; volunteering of money has failed, and a conscription of money has become necessary, and should be enacted. The members will feel the truth of these remarks by paying $5 a day for board, the per diem being $3.—Will legislators seek partial relief by increasing their own salaries, while others are left to suffer?

Yours, &c, R. M. P.

## AN APPEAL FOR PEACE.

LETTER OF EX-SENATOR BIGLER, OF PA.—HIS PLEA FOR PEACE—THE SWORD NOT TO DECIDE THIS STRUGGLE—A PLAN FOR SETTLEMENT.

Ex-Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter which, had not the opposition party in the North been successful, would likely have consigned the writer to a Northern prison. It is dated at Clearfield, Pa., and addressed to S. D. Anderson, of Philadelphia. Mr. Bigler commences by declining the candidacy for the Senatorship; thinks that the question, "What can be done to save the country?" is very difficult of solution; and that it is doubtful whether the Administration at Washington even has any clearly defined policy to that end The war is insufficient to restore the Union, he says; it may chastise and silence the rebels in the field, but it cannot make a Union of States. At first it was thought the conflict at the South was only against the leaders, but it turns out that it is with the whole mass of the people of the United States; and with such a power, sooner or later, we (the North) will have to treat or negotiate; the sword alone will never restore this people to the Union. He was for peaceful means when the present calamities first threatened, and he still thinks that other means besides war are necessary to save the country.

He knows how easy it is to talk about the war, strategical positions, victories, &c, and how pleasant it is to some to float along with this popular current; but the time is coming when some one must strike for the right, regardless of consequences.

He alludes to the duration of the war, the Yankee national debt, the numbers killed, wounded and deceased, and thinks these things demonstrate the futility of war alone to extricate the country from its difficulties.

He agrees with Lincoln's prophetic remarks in his inaugural address, that, after the war was over, "the identical old questions as to terms of intercourse," would be up for settlement; and although the time to cease fighting may not yet have arrived, the period has surely come when other means besides the sword should be employed to save the Government and country.

He next denounces the subjugation of the South and the extermination of her people; and expresses himself in favor of re-establishing "the Union as it was," or as near like it as practicable. If he were in Congress, he would support no war which had any other object for its accomplishment.

When war was waged against Mexico, peace commissioners followed the army; why, he asks, should the same thing not be done now with our own people? If it is desired to bring the South back to the Union, it must be seen that they are to be the equals of the North in rights, sovereignty and dignity.

He then repeats his belief in the impotency of the sword alone to settle the difficulty, and recommends a Convention of the States in the Union. As this is the gist of the whole letter, we give his "plan of settlement" in his own words:

What, then can be done? and I regret that all that should be done cannot be accomplished promptly. The States now in the Union should be in convention, or have delegates ready to go into convention, in order to reaffirm the present constitutional relations as may be found necessary to bring together and to retain all the States. The State Legislatures could petition Congress for such a convention as provided by the Constitution, and Congress could make the necessary provisions for it, before the close of the coming session. Such State Legislatures as do not meet in the regular order, could specially convene; and when the necessary number of States petition, it is obligatory on Congress to comply.

"The body thus constituted would be compelled to adjust and settle all complication which now beset us. In the midst of war, then we should be prepared to make peace, whereas, when the time comes for settlement, in the absence of such a body, it might be found that we have no competent authority in existence to do the things that may be necessary. Neither Congress nor the Executive nor the two together, have rightful authority to change the old or make new relations among the States. Congress may submit amendments to the Constitution for the ratification of the States, and I believe the present calamities of the nation could have been averted in that way in the winter of 1861; but now the disorders of the country are propably too complicated to be reached in that form.

"Meanwhile, the President and Congress should prepare the way for settlement. Indeed, by consulting the people through the ballot-box, they might make a settlement, to be ratified by the State thereafter. Let the President propose an armistice, for the purpose of considering some programme of reunion and settlement in which the feelings and rights of the masses in the South shall be duly appreciated and provided for. I invite them to come back on the condition of the Constitution, with explicit definitions on converted points, or on new conditions, with the fullest assurance of justice and equality when they do so come. Let him do this, and challenge the rebel authorities to submit such propositions as may be agreed upon to an untrestrained vote of the Southern States as he will, at the same time, such propositions to a vote of those of the Northern States, with the understanding that if a majority of slave States and a majority of free States accept the proposition, its conditions should be binding until ratified or superceded by the States. Suppose the Confederate authorities rejected this, or any similar proposition, no harm could ensue to the Northern cause. Such action would only leave them in a worse light before the world, and the Government at Washington in the better. The preliminaries for such a movement could be readily arranged by commissioners selected for the purpose.'

Some guarantee he adds, must be given the South before it will come back to the Union. He is well aware of the contempt and indignation with which these propositions will be received by some in both sections; but he cares not. He counsels fraternal feelings between the Unionists of both sections; and would like to see a vote taken in the Northern States, particularly in New England, on a proposition to receive all the States back into the Union on the old terms, or to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy. He thinks it would unveil the hypocracy of some politicians, and show that they would prefer the independence of the South to its coming back into the Union with its constitutional rights guarranteed. He concludes as follows:

"Do not understand me that I would yield the sword or any other means calculated to render the Union what it was. What I mean is, that if the Union, and that only is the object, the sword will never find the belligerents in a better condition to communicate on that work than now, and that other agencies should be promptly employed. I yield to no man in devotion and loyalty to the Union as it was, and to the principles of government transmitted to us by our fathers. The maintenance and perpetration of these shall be the object nearest my heart, whether I be in private or public life. With much esteem,

I remain yours truly,

"W. M BIGLER."

*Remarkable Statistics of Slavery.*—The U. S. census of 1860 furnishes material for some remarkable statistical comparisons on the subject of slavery in the South. These statistics have at this time an extraordinary interest as indicating the probable status of the States in the future division of our country.

| | |
|---|---|
| The decimal *increase* from 1850 to 1860 was: | |
| Of the whole population | 36 per cent. |
| Of the slaves | 25 " |
| In Maryland, decrease of slaves was | 5½ " |
| In Delaware " " | 26 " |
| In Virginia, increase | 4.9 " |
| In South Carolina | 4.7 " |
| In Kentucky | 14.8 " |
| In North Carolina | 13 " |
| In Tennessee | 19 " |
| In Georgia | 22.4 " |
| In Alabama | 27.8 " |
| In Louisiana | 27.8 " |
| In Missouri | 31.2 " |
| In Mississippi | 61 " |
| In Florida | 62 " |
| In Arkansas | 131 " |
| In Texas | 217 " |

Assuming twenty-five per cent. as the normal increase, it will be seen which States have lost and which have gained from the migration of this population. The increase in Missouri is remarkable, and would seem to fix her destiny with the Confederate States, while the decrease in Maryland and Delaware would keep them with the North.—*Rich. Examiner.*

## HOW TO SAVE SALT.

A contributor to the Columbus (Ga.) Sun, proposes the following method of curing meat with the least use of salt:

As the time for killing is at hand, let all interested supply themselves at once with vessels that will hold brine. If casks cannot be obtained, vats or poplar troughs will make good substitutes. Kill one-third of the pork to be slaughtered, boil brine strong enough to float an egg, let both meat and brine get perfectly cold, and cover the meat with the brine In two or three weeks raise the meat and hang it up. Reboil the old brine, skimming off all impurities that rise to the surface, and add a little more salt and water.—Kill another third of the pork and pack as before, and so on with the remaining third; thus using the brine three times.

It is thought by those whose opinions are entitled to respect, that a half bushel of salt, or less, to a thousand pounds, used in this way, will be sufficient.

The advantages are three-fold It takes less salt, for none is wasted; the meat is not liable to be tainted in consequence of a sudden change from cold to hot weather, because it is covered in brine which excludes the warm atmosphere; and lastly, it is perfectly protected from flies, which sometimes damage meat seriously in this climate.

*The Troubles in Haywood.*—We learn that some thirty-five of the men engaged in the late rescue of Franklin from the jail of Haywood county have been capured. One was killed. We learn also that several companies of troops belonging to Col. William H. Thomas' Legion have been despatched to that quarter to regulate matters.—*Asheville News.*

The Legislature of Alabama has passed resolutions proposing that the States guarantee the debt of the Confederate Government. The Legislature of Virginia expressed itself in favor of the plan in May last.

*Commendable Liberality.*—A friend in Caldwell County writes us that at the Superior Court of that county, recently, a number of the [illegible] being [illegible] tion was made for [illegible] of soldiers; and that Gen. Samuel P. Patterson, in behalf of the Patterson Cotton Factory and Tannery, contributed to the soldiers' families 100 bunches of spun cotton, and the General himself agreed to furnish 100 bushels of meat at the very reduced price of 75 cents per bushel. We are also assured that the Tannery with which Gen. Patterson is connected, has never sold sole leather at a higher rate than $1 per pound—other leather in proportion, and that many women and children in the county are indebted to this Tannery for shoes.

We record such examples as these with much pleasure. They are "good deeds in a naughty world," which shine out in all directions, encouraging others to go and do likewise. If every person in the State who has the means to be benevolent would use them as Gen. Patterson is using his, much suffering among the poor would be averted, and the cause of independence would be greatly strengthened

*Raleigh Standard.*

During the late session of the Virginia Conference of the Methodist E. Church at Petersburg, a missionary meeting was held and a collection taken up amounting to about $3,000, which together with that contributed in the Conference during the past year sums up $14,000. The following persons were made life members of the missionary Society:

President Jefferson Davis, General Robert E Lee, General Stonewall Jackson, General Longstreet, General J. E. B. Stuart, General D H. Hill, General A. P. Hill, and General French.

SUBSTITUTE FOR COPPERAS.—The following is a recipe which answers every purpose in dyeing where copperas is used in setting colors, or for dyeing copperas colors: Half pint vinegar, half pint syrup or molasses, three gallons of water.—Put the above into an iron pot with nails or other rusty iron, and let it stand twenty days. It is of no use to buy copperas for dyeing at one dollar per pound while this will answer every purpose.

*Three Hundred Indians to be Hung.*—ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—Over 300 Indians have been convicted by the military commissioner, at the lower Sioux agency, as participants in the late horrible massacres, and condemned to be hung. Whether they live or die rests with the authorities at Washington. The people of Minnesota, to a man, are in favor of their immediate execution.

President Davis making a trip to the West. He was at Knoxville, Tenn., on the 11th, and made a speech.

## DIED:

In this place, on Saturday evening last, DAVID CLEWELL, in the 59th year of his age.

In Winston, MARY FETTER, daughter of Peter Fetter, in the 3rd year of her age.


## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Tailoring Establishment, in Winston, to T. T. BEST, calls upon all indebted to him to come forward and make settlement, without delay.

He can be found, at any time, at the Wachovia Steam Mills. P. A. WILSON.

December 12, 1862. (tf.)

*** Sentinel copy 4 times.


## Common Schools. Forsyth County.

A division of the Common School Fund of Forsyth County for the year 1862.

| Dist. | Amt. | Dist. | Amt. | Dist. | Amt. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 102 96 | 19 | 91 67 | 37 | 102 79 |
| 2 | * * | 20 | * * | 38 | 102 48 |
| 3 | 62 30 | 21 | 62 30 | 39 | 81 98 |
| 4 | 75 26 | 22 | * * | 40 | 105 73 |
| 5 | 128 57 | 23 | * * | 41 | 65 09 |
| 6 | 62 30 | 24 | —— | 42 | 36 60 |
| 7 | 75 38 | 25 | 89 38 | 43 | 70 31 |
| 8 | 62 30 | 26 | 68 68 | 44 | 82 50 |
| 9 | 95 56 | 27 | 97 45 | 45 | 99 97 |
| 10 | 62 30 | 28 | 62 30 | 46 | 63 40 |
| 11 | 68 96 | 29 | * | 47 | 32 40 |
| 12 | 62 92 | 30 | 64 11 | 48 | 213 83 |
| 13 | 62 30 | 31 | 86 25 | 49 | 62 30 |
| 14 | 64 50 | 32 | 62 30 | 50 | 64 20 |
| 15 | 98 56 | 33 | 45 02 | 51 | 62 35 |
| 16 | 62 30 | 34 | 85 60 | 52 | 62 30 |
| 17 | 74 63 | 35 | 92 64 | 53 | 72 59 |
| 18 | 91 87 | 36 | 96 81 | | |

The above sums are due the several districts, they include all the balances due for 1861.

Districts marked thus (*) no returns of the number of children therein have been received.

J. W. ALSPAUGH, Ch'm.

Dec'r 12th, 1862. 4w.


## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

AS Agent for the heirs at law of Timothy Holland deceased, I will sell on the 24th instant, on the premises, the valuable tract of land whereon the deceased resided at his death, containing **100 Acres**, more or less, lying 24 miles North-west of Salem. About two-thirds of it is cleared, the balance well timbered; 12 or 15 acres of excellent MEADOW, the hay on which during the present year was worth at least $300. The largest and one of the best ORCHARDS in this section of country, of the best fruits of all kinds; excellent Water; a Dwelling-house, Cribs, Stables, &c.

The Land is well adapted to the growth of all the products of this section.

Conditions made known on day of sale. Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.

J. MASTEN, Agent.

Dec. 1, 1862. 31:3t

## HOME-MADE JEANS & SOCKS WANTED

HAVING contracted with the State Government to furnish some clothing for the army, I take this method of informing the people of the surrounding country that I wish to purchase a large quantity of Home-made Jeans. I will pay a fair price for any quantity of Jeans and hope all those who have any to sell will give me a call and not dispose of it to speculators. It will be made up into garments in this place.

I will also pay a fair price for SOCKS for the use of our troops. THOS. T. BEST.

Winston, N. C., Nov. 12th, 1862.

In order to satisfy any who may have doubts as to my purchasing these articles for the soldiers, I append the following certificate from our State Government:

*Quartermaster's Department*

RALEIGH, Nov. 5th, 1862.

THOS. T. BEST, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: You are hereby authorized to purchase Woolen Jeans, Cotton and Woolen Socks for the use of this department. C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M. G.

## SMALL CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL

THE subscriber proposes to re-open his little School (interrupted last fall by the failure of his health) on Monday the 5th of January, 1863.

TERMS next year:—Twenty-five Dollars per term of five months.

W. L. MINUNG.

Salem, N. C., Dec. 3, 1862. 31-4t pd

## Notice.

AS Administrator of Capt. Jesse W. Atwood, dec'd, I will sell on Monday the 22nd inst., to the highest bidder, at the residence of the widow of the late Wm. F. Atwood, 2 two-horse PLOUGHS, 1 two-horse HARROW, 1 WHEAT FAN, a new set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS, some CORD WOOD, and several stacks of excellent HAY. Also 2 BUREAUS and 1 WARDROBE.

A credit of six months will be given.

C. L. BANNER, Adm'r.

Dec. 1, 1862. 31:3t,

## Notice.

THE subscriber being in the service for the war, and having concluded to break up housekeeping, will offer for sale on the 18th of December, his property, both real and personal, consisting in LAND and interest in the STEAM SAW MILL, at East Bend, and many other things, at the same time and place.

I will also offer for sale on the 23rd of the present month, at my residence near Glenn and Conrad's Ferries, all my personal property, consisting in GRAIN, OATS, HAY, CATTLE, HOGS, HORSES, FARMING IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

Terms, six months credit.—Bond with approved security. JOHN H. KINYOUN.

Dec. 3, 1862. 31:3t

## To Physicians.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the profession to our large stock of MEDICINES, consisting in part of

150 lbs Best English Calomel.
20 lbs. Gum Opium.
75 " Extract Logwood,
200 " Oil Vitriol,
96 doz Balsam Copaiba Capsules,
500 doz. Superior Toilet Soap,
20 doz. Old Brown Windsor Soap,
40 lbs. Sweet Spirits of Nitre,
50 " Blue Mass,
50 " Blister Ointment,
19 Reams Commercial Note Paper,
100 Ounces Quinine.
10 " Morphine,
40 lbs. Gum Camphor,
150 lbs. Cooking Soda,
200 lbs. Epsom Salts,
50 lbs. Tartar Emetic,
100 lbs. Cream Tartar, &c., &c.

For sale wholesale and retail by

PARISH & WADDILL,

dec. 5,::3t::3w] Main Street, Danville, Va.

## $75 REWARD!

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th instant, his negro man PETER. He is about 20 years old, very heavily built, and weighs about 180 pounds, and is very near of a black color.

I have very little doubt that said boy is endeavoring to make his escape to the northern army by the assistance of some white person.

I will pay $50 reward for the apprehension and delivery of said boy to me; and will further give $25 reward for information sufficient to convict any person or persons for aiding said negro in making his escape. HENRY HART.

Forsyth County, N. C., Nov. 28, 1862.

## NOTICE.

AS Administrator on the Estate of Nancy Tucker, deceased, on the **29th day of December next**, at the late residence of the deceased, in Surry county, upon a credit of six or twelve months, I shall sell

## 7 LIKELY SLAVES,

to wit: 4 Boys about 18 years old, a Negro Man and a likely Girl with her first child

At the same time, I shall sell some Stock and various articles of Household Furniture.

JNO. M. CLOUD, Adm'r.

Nov. 11, 1862. 30-3t.

*** Greensboro' Patriot copy three times and forward account.


**A List of Letters** remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Nov. 15th, 1862

| | |
|---|---|
| Charles Berrier | Jonah Leinback |
| Col. Clinard | Dr. Jas. F. Long |
| A. Dunnegan | Lt. W. J. Leak |
| Rev. Elias Dodson | Lewis Mize |
| Mrs. Cecilia Forest | Mrs. Moriah Pickle |
| Mrs. Henrietta Forest | Miss. Cary C Parsons |
| M. T. Hepsintall 2 | E. T. Reich |
| Thornton Hampton | A. B. Stith |
| Nancy Hanes | David Tesh |
| mrs. L. B. Ingram | Hank Weaver |
| miss. Sarah Jenkins | Capt. T. W. Whatley |
| S. S. Long | miss. Marg't Wyer |

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised. Postage on advertised letters two cents each.

O. A. KREHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., November 15th, 1862.


## NOTICE!

On Monday the 22nd day of December next, at Hampton Bynum's Plantation, on Townfork in Stokes County, N. C., I will sell at public auction, a large quantity of CORN, FODDER and HAY; also some WHEAT, RYE and OATS.

TERMS.—Cash, or six months' credit with bond and good security, bearing interest from day of sale,—at the option of the purchaser.

J. W. DAVIS, C. M. E.

Nov. 25th, 1862.

## North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862

John W. Chambers, and wife and others, vs. Abram J. Martin and wife and others

Petition to divide lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abram J. Martin and his wife Harriet, two of the defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the People's Press, notifying the said defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JAMES RIERSON, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Danbury, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, 1862.

J. RIERSON, Jr., C. C. C.

Nov. 7th, 1862. 29-6t prad $5.

## Sale of a portion of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad.

THE undersigned having been appointed Commissioners to sell all that part of the Fayetteville and Western Plankroad, above Haywood, will sell at public auction in the town of Salem on the first Tuesday in January 1863, the Rates of Toll-houses, &c., between High Point and Randolph, upon terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JESSE WALKER, Com.

Nov. 14, 1862. 9-ts.

## QUININE & MORPHINE

for sale at the DRUG STORE

in Salem, Nov. 7, 1862.


BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

## A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, IN ORDER TO STOP, IF possible, the wicked system of speculation which is blighting the land, and prevent the production of famine and distress in the midst of plenty, the Legislature of North Carolina, by joint resolution thereof, ratified on the 23d day of this month, (November,) have authorised me to lay an embargo upon the exportation from the State of certain articles of prime necessity, except to certain persons and for certain purposes:

Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do issue this my proclamation, forbidding all persons, for the space of thirty days from the date hereof, from carrying beyond the limits of the State any salt, bacon, pork cotton, corn, meal, flour, potatoes, shoes, leather, hides, cotton cloth, and yarn and woolen cloth. The following persons are alone to be exempted from this prohibition, viz:

All Quartermasters and Commissaries, Agents of the Confederate Government and of any State of the Confederacy, exhibiting proper evidence of their official character; also all Agents of any county, district, town or corporation of other States, who shall exhibit satisfactory proof of their authority to purchase such articles in behalf of such town, county, district or corporation for public uses, or for distribution at cost and transportation, and not for re-sale or profit; also all persons who may make oath before the nearest Justice of the Peace that the articles purchased are for their own private use, and not for re-sale before they are removed; also all persons, non residents, who may have bought such articles before the date hereof. The exception is to extend to salt made by non-residents on these coast and in their own works, and to cargoes entering any of our ports from abroad.

Any of said articles that may be stopped in transitu from our borders are to be confiscated to the use of the State.

Until further order the Colonels of Militia in the different counties, are enjoined to see that this proclamation is enforced.

Not intending or desiring to prevent the people of our sister States from sharing with our own citizens whatever we can spare, but to repress speculation so far as may be possible, I earnestly appeal to all good citizens to aid and sustain me in the enforcement of this proclamation for the common good.

In witness whereof, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor, Captain General, and Commander-in-Chief, hath signed these presents, and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed.

Done at our City of Raleigh, this 26th day of November, A. D., 1862, and in the year of our Independence the 87th.

Z. B. VANCE.

By the Governor:

R. H. BATTLE, *Private Secretary.*

Raleigh, Nov. 28th, 1862.

## *Payment of State Bounty due Deceased Soldiers.*

**Executive Department, N. Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
RALEIGH, October 17th, 1862.

General Orders, No. 9.

THE following regulations are published for the information of those persons wishing to draw bounty of deceased soldiers in accordance with an ordinance of the Convention ratified on the 22nd day of February, 1862:

REGULATIONS.

1. The payment of bounty to the representatives of deceased soldiers is based upon the certificate of the Commanding officer of the company, who will state the time of enlistment of the soldier, the date of his decease in service, the amount of bounty already paid by the State, and the company and regiment to which he belonged.

2. The claimant will make affidavit before a Magistrate that he or she is next of kin to the deceased, according to the provisions of the foregoing ordinance of the Convention, and that there is no other person entitled to make claim. The affidavit of the claimant must be sustained by that of one disinterested witness, that the facts stated are correct within his own knowledge, and that he has no interest in the claim. The Magistrate administering the oath will certify the credibility of the witness, and the Clerk of the County Court will certify, under seal, that he is an authorized and acting Magistrate.

3. If the claimant or claimants be minors, payment will be made to the guardian upon the proper certificate under seal of the Court of his appointment and the sufficiency of his bond—the claim to be proven by him as in other cases.

4. A bounty of fifty dollars, deducting the bounty that may have been previously paid, is due to all persons who may have volunteered for three years or the war, and to all persons mustered into service under the provisions of the conscription act.

By order of Governor VANCE:

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General.

Nov. 7, 1862. 29-3t

☞ All papers in the State please copy three times, send copies of paper and bill to A. G. office


## ESTRAY HORSE.

STRAYED from the subscriber on Wednesday Oct 29th, at High Point, a dark bay horse, with black mane and tail, a "star" upon the forehead, and one white hind foot. He is "ewe necked," near five feet high, and about 13 years old.

Any person taking up said horse will please inform me, or deliver him to me, and he will be suitably rewarded.—Address,

J. L. HOBSON,
Forbush P. O., Yadkin County, N. C.
Nov. 7, 1862. 29-3t pd.

## ALMANAC.

BLUM'S

FARMERS' AND PLANTERS'

ALMANAC FOR 1863,

containing the usual Astronomical Calculations Courts, Members of the Legislature, &c.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, by

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, Oct 1862.

THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS
THE DAILY PROGRESS

HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS
HAS THE NEWS

BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH
BY THE TELEGRAPH

AND MAIL
AND MAIL
AND MAIL

FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT
FROM EVERY POINT

IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY
IN THE CONFEDERACY

And is mailed to subscribers at $1 00 per month, $2 50 for three months, $4 00 for six months and $6 00 for twelve months, and sold by newsboys everywhere. Agents will be supplied at $5 00 per hundred.

It is published in Raleigh, N. C., by the Editor and Proprietor of the original DAILY PROGRESS established in Newbern in 1858. It is independent in all things, belongs to no party, and is a live newspaper.

No attention paid to orders unless accompanied by money. Address,

J. L. PENNINGTON,
Editor and Proprietor, Raleigh, N. C.

## HARLEM OIL,

FRESH said Genuine, For sale at the DRUG STORE

# PROSPECTUS
OF THE
# DAILY STATE JOURNAL!

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, the STATE JOURNAL will be published

**Daily, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.**

The DAILY STATE JOURNAL will contain all the news received up to the latest hour before mailing, and will consist of TWO EDITIONS DAILY. The MORNING EDITION will contain the news by the evening mails, and ALL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to 10 o'clock the previous night, and will be supplied to city subscribers and sent by the morning mails North and East. The EVENING EDITION will be printed at 3 o'clock p. m., and will contain the additional news by Telegraph up to 2 o'clock p. m., and will be sent to subscribers by the trains West and by the Fayetteville mail. Thus subscribers, no matter in what direction they may live, will have the news up to the departure of the mails.

Arrangements have been made to procure telegraphic news FROM ALL PARTS OF THE CONFEDERACY, expressly for the State Journal. GENERAL NEWS BY MAIL will be promptly published. The MARKETS will be fully reported. RELIABLE CORRESPONDENTS will be secured in the army and elsewhere. The LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS will be reported daily by competent Reporters. The State Journal will be essentially a NEWSPAPER.

TERMS:

For the DAILY.—12 months, $6; 6 months, $3,50; 3 months, $2; 1 month, $1.

Tor the TRI-WEEKLY.—12 months $4; 6 months, $2,50; 3 months, $1,50.

For the WEEKLY.—12 months, $2; 6 months $1,50

No subscriptions received except on the foregoing terms.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square, | 1 day | $0.50 | 1 square, | 5 days | $1.50 |
| 1 do | 2 days | 0.75 | 1 do | 1 week | 1.75 |
| 1 do | 3 days | 1.00 | 1 do | 2 weeks | 3.00 |
| 1 do | 4 days | 1.25 | 1 do | 1 month | 5.00 |

Ten lines make a square.

☞ Advertisements for the Daily will be inserted in the Tri-Weekly free of charge. This is an inducement which cannot fail to attract the attention of Advertisers.

The above rates apply only to the daily paper. Advertisements will be inserted in the weekly paper at the usual regular rates, viz: One dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

Address, JNO. SPELMAN,
Editor and Proprietor,
Oct. 15, 1862. pd. Raleigh, N. C.

# NOTICE.

FRIENDS AND CUSTOMERS!—We have called on you several times, and many who owe us have not come and closed up their accounts. We have been very indulgent, and have favored many (as is known) and we hope you will now come up, as honest men ought to do, and give us your notes with security. All we wish, is our honest dues. If it is preferred, we will take Corn, Wheat, Beeswax, &c.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem April 28th, 1862 52-3m-pd

## MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.

*Northern Mail*, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 o'clock, a. m.
Closes daily, at 4 p. m.

*Southern Mail*, via High Point, arrives daily by 7 a. m.
Closes daily, at 4, p. m.

*Jefferson Mail*, (Western,) arrives Tuesday Thursday and Saturday, by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p.m

*Wytheville (Va.) Mail* (Western,) arrives Wednesday, Friday and Sunday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Monday, Wednesday & Friday at 9p. m.

*Reidsville Mail*, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday by 6 p. m.
Closes, Sunday Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m

*Greensborough Mail*, (via Kernersville,) arrives Tuesday and Friday by 4 p. m.
Closes, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m.

*Walnut Cove Mail*, (via Walketown and White Road,) arrives every Sunday by 6 a. m.
Closes every Saturday at 6 a. m.

*Winston Mail* arrives daily, at, 4 p. m.
Closes daily, except Sunday, at 9 p. m.

*Office Hours*:—From 7 to 11½, a. m.
From 1 to 5 p. m.

O A. KEEHLN, P M.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, 1862

| DIST. | COMMITTEEMEN. |
|---|---|
| 1. | N Thornburg, P W Raper, William Idol. |
| 2 | J H Harmon, Allen Watson, J A Young. |
| 3 | Stephen Hester, John Lowry, A Dwiggins. |
| 4 | Shepperd Preston, Joel Fulton, F J Fulp. |
| 5 | Smith Linville, W J Pegram, David Linville. |
| 6 | Wm Gibbins, Pinkney Stafford, Jno. Shields |
| 7 | John Hasten, Henry Sapp, Levi Matthews. |
| 8 | Israel Robinson G W Wilson, J W Shelton. |
| 9 | C B Ogburn S F Dean, J R Jones. |
| 10 | John F Clayton, Tyre Carter and Rob't Moir. |
| 11 | Alex. Martin Amos Stuart E J Hine. |
| 12 | A G Thomas, Jacob Sink, Benjamin Spach. |
| 13 | Henry Clinard, Henry Reed, J M Charles. |
| 14 | John L Steward, J W Hester, W U Lomax. |
| 15 | A H Cristman, W W Phillips, H D Swaim. |
| 16 | A M Kinnaman, H Albertson, A Nicholson |
| 17 | J P Crews, John Beeson, David Robinson. |
| 18 | Rob't Marshall, Willis Marshall W Hampton |
| 19 | J E Matthews, F M Marshall, Michael Reed. |
| 20 | J M Stafford, Sam'l Laugenour, W L Swaim |
| 21 | Jesse Mock, A C Spach, W W Thornton. |
| 22 | George Burke Andrew Burke, Wm Ebert. |
| 23 | R Gray, H A Holder, A J Stafford. |
| 24 | Alex Bevil, Peter Fetter, G H Renegar. |
| 25 | Chas Miller, Robert Walker, James Ogburn. |
| 26 | Tandy Marshall, Wm McMillan, M J Crews. |
| 27 | J Guthrie, E Perril, Edward Marshall. |
| 28 | John Boyer, Solomon Vogler, John Harper. |
| 29 | John Miller, James Crews, Lewis Thomas. |
| 30 | Thomas Spaugh, Nath. Ketner, E W Griffith. |
| 31 | C H Hauser, D B Butner, N T Fetter. |
| 32 | William Flynt, Wm. Shouse, Sam'l Styers. |
| 33 | Allen Flynt, Israel Moser, Wm F Clayton |
| 34 | Alex Ridings, John Blackburn, Thos Craft. |
| 35 | John L. Conrad. Nath. Pfaff, Jesse Conrad. |
| 36 | Josiah Leinbach, Wm. Leinbach, E P Pfaff.. |
| 37 | T C Johnson, Beverly Jones, B Hendricks. |
| 38 | A P Styers, John Null, H G Anderson. |
| 39 | Henry Hart, Wiley Hauser, Wm Griffith. |
| 40 | Wm B Stype, J H. Pleiger, L C Laugenour. |
| 41 | Wm. Goslin, Philip Mock, H R Lehman. |
| 42 | E Doub, Thos Poindexter, Thomas Long. |
| 43 | Benton Brinkley, Wm. Spainhower, I Sides. |
| 44 | W Payne, Samuel Kinnamon, Henry Long. |
| 45 | Wm B Doub, E L Strupe, Wm Spainhower. |
| 46 | R Leinbach, H Beckle, James Crim. |
| 47 | T F Keehln, J L Fulkerson, George Swink. |
| 48 | James L. Crews, J H Moser, N F Sullivan. |
| 49 | Wm A Bolijack, B A Carmichael, G A Banner. |
| 50 | John Grubbs, D Baily, Henry Fogle. |
| 51 | Isaac Morris, Wm Campbell, Wm H Swaim. |
| 52 | Jesse Mock, A. Sink, (the other from Davidson.) |

☞ Committeemen will please call at the office of the Western Sentinel and get the blanks upon which they are required by law to make the return of the number of children in their respective district.

W. ALSPAUGH,
april 25-52-4t C. B. S. C. S.

# DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing under the name of LAUGENOUR & STOLTZ is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The undersigned having contracted for all claims due said firm and undertaken to wind up all the business, hereby requests all persons indebted to come forward and settle; and all persons having claims to come forward and present them immediately. L. C. LAUGENOUR.

Lewisville, N. C., Sept. 10th, 1862. 20-5w-4d

## PUBLICATIONS OF THE GENERAL TRACT AGENCY.

| No. | Title | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | A Voice from Heaven, | 4 | pages |
| " 2. | Don't Put It Off, | 4 | " |
| " 3. | Self-Dedication to God, | 4 | " |
| " 4. | Private Devotion, | 4 | " |
| " 5. | The All-Sufficiency of Christ, | 4 | " |
| " 6. | The Act of Faith, | 4 | " |
| " 7. | Motives to Early Piety, | 4 | " |
| " 8. | The Sentinel, | 4 | " |
| " 9. | Come to Jesus, by N. Hall, | 32 | " |
| " 10. | Casting Our Burden on the Lord, by Rev. Joseph M. Atkinson, | 8 | " |
| " 11. | Are You Prepared? | 4 | " |
| " 12. | Prepare to Meet Thy God, | 4 | " |
| " 13. | An Appeal to the Young, by Rev. Jas. McGready, | 4 | " |
| " 14. | Come and Rest, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 4 | " |
| " 15. | The Soldier, | 8 | " |
| " 16. | Your Soul—Is It Safe? | 16 | " |
| " 17. | The New Year, | 4 | " |
| " 18. | A Mother's Parting Words to her Soldier Boy, | 8 | " |
| " 19. | The Great Gathering, | 4 | " |
| " 20. | Lovest Thou Me? | 4 | " |
| " 21. | Individual Effort, | 8 | " |
| " 22. | The French Soldier, | 4 | " |
| " 23. | Call to Prayer, by Rev. J. C. Ryle, | 16 | " |
| " 24. | Christ in You, by Rev. C. F. Deems, D. D., | 8 | " |
| " 25. | Christ's Gracious Invitation, | 8 | " |
| " 26. | Are You Ready? | 4 | " |
| " 27. | The Life Preserver, | 4 | " |
| " 28. | The Precious Blood of Christ, or How a Soldier was Saved, | 4 | " |
| " 29. | "My Spirit Shall Not Always Strive," by Rev. J. H. Fowles, of S. C., | 4 | " |
| " 30. | Why Will Ye Die? by Rev. A. M. Poindexter, D. D., of Va., | 8 | " |
| " 31. | The Improvident Traveler, by Rev. W. J. Hodge, D. D., | 4 | " |
| " 32. | Don't Swear, by Rev. J. B. Jeter, D. D., | 8 | " |
| " 33. | Soldiers, Conquer Your Great Enemy, by Prof. W. H. Owen, | 4 | " |
| " 34. | Where are the Christians in the Army, by a Lady of N. C., | 4 | " |
| " 35. | "Who will Show us Any Good," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 | " |
| " 36. | What wilt thou that I should do unto thee," by Rev. W. J. Hoge, D. D., | 4 | " |
| | "Hymns for the Camp," | 128 | " |

Since June 1st, 1861, we have published of the above tracts over five millions of pages, over half of which we have given away, mostly to the soldiers, and the other we sold at about the cost of getting them out, 1,500 pages for One Dollar; Come to Jesus, Call to Prayer, Your Soul—Is it Safe, 3 cents each, which is as cheap as we heretofore got them from the North. Hymns for the Camp, 12 and 15 cts. a copy.

Each publication is approved by all the Pastors of this city.

W. J. W. CROWDER, Agent.
Raleigh, N. C.

# Salem Drug Store.

## LOOK OUT
*FOR THE*
## GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country. besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, Whitewash Brushes. &c. Alspice, Pepper, Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March. 1860. 50-tf.

# SALEM MUSEUM.

THE Young Men's Missionary Society have recently been collecting a variety of

**NEW CURIOSITIES,**

consisting of NATIVE BIRDS, prepared and mounted in a most lifelike manner by severa members of the society; also a BOMB, said to have been shot at and passed over the Forsyth Volunteers at the Battle of Manassas, and to have been thrown a distance of three miles.. All who desire to see them can do so by applying to Mr. JAMES M. FISHER or Mr. J. O. HALL.

ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 30. 1861.

**Reynold's Fine-Cut.**

A SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO. For sale at the SALEM DRUG STORE

# PAINTS.

**PAINTS! PAINTS!!**

Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Chrome Green, Eng. Venitian Red,
Yellow Ochre, Spanish Brown,
Red Lead, Indian Red,
Lamp Black, Litherage,
Raw and Burnt Umoer,
Terra di Sienna, Drop Black,
Chinese Vermillion

*Paints Ground in Oil.*

Dark Richmond Green,
Prussian Blue,
Lemon Chrome Yellow,
Pure Raw Sienna,
re Raw Umber,
Pure Burnt Umber,
Lamp Black,
Terra di Sienna,
For sale at the DRUG STOER.
Salem October 4th, 1861

# VIALS WANTED!

THE CASH will be paid for any quantity of clean, sound VIALS delivered at the Salem Drug Store.

July 1, 1862. A. T. ZEVELY.

# Varnishes Varnishes!

THE largest lot and best quality of Varnish ever brought the market, consisting of
No. 1 COACH BODY,
No. 1 EXTRA COPAL,
No. 1. EXTRA FLOWING,
DAMAR,
JAPAN,
BLACK JAPAN FOR IRON, &c.
All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country.
at the Salem Drug Store.

# THE PEOPLE'S PRESS
## FOR 1862.

☞ We now make one more appeal to our friends to assist us in extending the circulation of the Press. We ought to have at least 2000 regular subscribers in this Congressional District alone, which would encourage us to renewed exertions in our labors.

We have thus far endeavored to make the Press interesting and useful, and hope our labors have not been altogether in vain. In a pecuniary point of view, the Press has not realised us much. We have hoped on, but do not feel disposed to live on mere hope much longer.

The Press will, as heretofore, be devoted to Polties, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, the Markets and General Intelligence.

☞ Particular attention will be paid to the *News Department*, and no pains will be spared to render the Press a welcome visitor to the *Family Circle*. Carefully selected Moral, Instructive and Amusing Tales, will occasionally adorn our columns.

The Press will continue to be an advocate of sound conservative principles, and an economical administration of the government. And as a faithful sentinel on the political watch-tower, we will sound the alarm when danger threatens the liberties of the people,—we will "cry aloud and spare not."

TERMS.—Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. ☞ Six copies will be mailed to one post office for $10. Ten copies for $15. Fifteen copies for $20. Twenty copies for $25.

All payments invariably in advance.

L. V. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., May, 1862.

## THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their newspapers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their newspapers from the offices to which they are directed, they are held responsible until they have settled the bills and ordered them discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the newspapers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.

5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers from the office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

6. The Courts have also repeatly decided that a postmaster who neglects to perform his duty of giving reasonable notice, as required by the Post Office Department, of the neglect of a person to take from the office newspapers addressed to him, renders the Postmaster liable to the publishers for the subscription price.

# Salem Printing Office

THE

## JOB DEPARTMENT

OF this well known establishment has been rendered more complete than ever by the addition of

## NEW PRINTING MATERIALS;

and we are now prepared to execute

## LETTER PRESS PRINTING

of every description, in a superior style, at shor notice and upon the most reasonable terms.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received in this department of our business, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

March, 1861.

# Blanks! Blanks! Blanks!
## AT THE PRESS OFFICE

The following BLANKS are constantly on hand and for sale at this Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Warrants, | Letters Testamentary, |
| Delivery Bonds, | Administ'r's Bonds, |
| Ca Sas, | Sheriff's Bail Bonds, |
| Ca Sa Bonds, | Attachments, |
| Ca Sa Affidavits, | Apprentice Indent., |
| Garnishments, | Appearance Bonds, |
| Writs, | Notes of Hand, |
| Subpoenas, | Land Deeds, |
| Witness Tickets, | Sheriff's Deeds, |
| Juror Tickets, | Fi. Fa. |
| Declarations of Ejectment, | Ven Ex. |
| Marriage License. | &c., &c. &c |

Orders promptly filled, and Blanks not on hand, printed to order.

## SOUTHERN
# PILE OINTMENT.

FOR the cure of piles and kindred affections This invaluable remedy is recommended to the public as a good article, and by following the directions accompanying each box, relief is insured after a few applications, while the use o one box seldom fails to cure.

Manufactured and sold at the
SALEM DRUG STORE.

Also sold by B. C. DOUTHIT & SON, Clemmonsville, and Wm. H. RODWELL, Yadkinville North Carolina. 49-tf

## RICHMOND
# TYPE FOUNDRY.

**The only Type Manufactory on Southern Soil**

SOUTH OF BALTIMORE!!

THE Proprietors of the above Foundry have also united with it a complete

## Printer's Furnishing Warehouse,

Having on hand, or furnishing to order, every article requisite for a Printing Office,

**From a Bodkin**
TO A
**Ten-Cylinder Press.**

We CAN and WILL manufacture in Richmond as good an article, and at the same specimen prices, as any Foundry North. We respectfully solicit the patronage of the South.

HENRY L. PELOUSE & CO.

We refer to every Printer in this city. We also desire every Newspaper in the South to copy this advertisement for one month, sending us one copy of their paper. and receive their pay for such advertisement upon purchasing five times the amount of their bill from us.

H. L. P. & CO.,
Richmond, Va.

Sept. 20.—22-m.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,**
RALEIGH, March 24, 1862.

ALL PURE SALTPETRE delivered at the Ordnance Depot at Raleigh, (within the next six months will be paid for at the rate of sixty cents a pound. All that is impure will be received and paid for at the same rate for the pure Saltpetre it may contain. All communications on this subject should be addressed to Captain A. W. Lawrence, Ordnance Department, Raleigh, N. C.

J. G. MARTIN,
Adjutant General and Chief of Ordnance.

March 26th, 1862. 43-1

## Census of North Carolina, 186

| COUNTIES. | WHITE | FREE COL. | SLAVES. | TOTAL. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | 7,986 | 421 | 3445 | 11853 |
| Alexander | 5,392 | 19 | 611 | 6022 |
| Anson | 6,562 | 151 | 6951 | 13664 |
| Alleghany | 3,357 | 27 | 206 | 3590 |
| Ashe | 7,423 | 142 | 391 | 7956 |
| Beaufort | 8,172 | 729 | 5878 | 14779 |
| Bertie | 5,846 | 270 | 8186 | 14311 |
| Bladen | 6,333 | 435 | 5327 | 11996 |
| Brunswick | 4,515 | 260 | 3631 | 8406 |
| Buncombe | 10,923 | 100 | 1193 | 12634 |
| Burke | 6,647 | 219 | 2371 | 9237 |
| Cabarrus | 7,402 | 104 | 3040 | 10546 |
| Caldwell | 6,297 | 114 | 1088 | 7499 |
| Camden | 2,940 | 276 | 2127 | 5343 |
| Carteret | 6,064 | 152 | 1969 | 8185 |
| Caswell | 6,581 | 279 | 9355 | 15215 |
| Catawba | 9,038 | 28 | 1664 | 10306 |
| Chatham | 12,555 | 304 | 6246 | 17105 |
| Cherokee | 8,609 | 38 | 519 | 0166 |
| Chowan | 2,978 | 151 | 3713 | 9842 |
| Cleaveland | 10 108 | 109 | 2131 | 12148 |
| Columbus | 5,779 | 355 | 2463 | 8597 |
| Craven | 8,795 | 1288 | 6190 | 16273 |
| Cumberland | 9,561 | 978 | 5830 | 16369 |
| Currituck | 4,671 | 221 | 2524 | 7416 |
| Davidson | 13,378 | 147 | 3076 | 16601 |
| Davie | 6,001 | 101 | 2392 | 8494 |
| Duplin | 8,286 | 374 | 716 | 15786 |
| Edgecombe | 6,880 | 388 | 10108 | 17376 |
| Forsyth | 10,716 | 211 | 1764 | 12691 |
| Franklin | 6,490 | 551 | 7079 | 14110 |
| Gaston | 7,009 | 102 | 2199 | 9310 |
| Gates | 4,180 | 359 | 3902 | 8444 |
| Granville | 11,189 | 1121 | 11086 | 23306 |
| Greene | 2,826 | 152 | 3947 | 7925 |
| Guilford | 15.738 | 693 | 3625 | 20056 |
| Halifax | 6,542 | 2459 | 10340 | 19431 |
| Harnett | 5,351 | 104 | 2584 | 8039 |
| Haywood | 5.488 | | 313 | 5801 |
| Henderson | 8,981 | 85 | 1382 | 10448 |
| Hertford | 3 948 | 1111 | 4445 | 9504 |
| Hyde | 4,682 | 259 | 2793 | 7734 |
| Iredell | 11,141 | 29 | 4177 | 15347 |
| Jackson | 5.241 | 6 | 281 | 5528 |
| Johnston | 10,548 | 193 | 4916 | 15657 |
| Jones | 2,210 | 107 | 3413 | 5730 |
| Lenoir | 4,903 | 177 | 3131 | 10211 |
| Lincoln | 6,000 | 80 | 2115 | 8195 |
| Macon | 5,370 | 115 | 519 | 6004 |
| Madison | 5'693 | 2 | 213 | 5908 |
| Martin | 5,435 | 451 | 4303 | 10189 |
| McDowell | 5,542 | 213 | 1305 | 7120 |
| Mecklenburg | 10,543 | 390 | 6541 | 17374 |
| Montgomery | 5,781 | 45 | 1823 | 7649 |
| Moore | 8,725 | 184 | 2518 | 11447 |
| Nash | 6,319 | 688 | 4681 | 11628 |
| New Hanover | 10.617 | 766 | 10332 | 21715 |
| Northampton | 5,912 | 656 | 6818 | 13376 |
| Onslow | 5,198 | 159 | 3499 | 8856 |
| Orange | 11,318 | 522 | 5108 | 16949 |
| Pasquotank | 4 473 | 1481 | 2983 | 8940 |
| Perquimans | 3,257 | 392 | 3569 | 7248 |
| Person | 5.798 | 318 | 5196 | 11221 |
| Pitt | 7 480 | 127 | 8473 | 16080 |
| Polk | 3,317 | 106 | 620 | 4043 |
| Randolph | 14,768 | 380 | 2645 | 16793 |
| Richmond | 5.211 | 345 | 5453 | 11009 |
| Robeson | 8,584 | 1450 | 5446 | 14490 |
| Rockingham | 10,021 | 407 | 6318 | 16746 |
| Rowan | 10 522 | 135 | 3929 | 14586 |
| Rutherford | 9,000 | 122 | 2391 | 11573 |
| Sampson | 9.106 | 489 | 7028 | 16623 |
| Stanly | 6,590 | 42 | 1169 | 7801 |
| Stokes | 7,847 | 86 | 2469 | 10492 |
| Surry | 8 949 | 184 | 1246 | 10379 |
| Tyrrell | 3,303 | 143 | 1597 | 4943 |
| Union | 8 903 | 53 | 5246 | 11202 |
| Wake | 16.470 | 1424 | 10733 | 28627 |
| Warren | 4 923 | 405 | 10401 | 15726 |
| Washington | 3.596 | 295 | 2465 | 6357 |
| Watauga | 4.771 | 82 | 104 | 4957 |
| Wayne | 8.721 | 734 | 5451 | 14906 |
| Wilkes | 13 280 | 261 | 1208 | 14749 |
| Wilson | 5 944 | 280 | 3496 | 9750 |
| Yadkin | 9.110 | 168 | 1433 | 10711 |
| Yancey | 8 229 | 64 | 362 | 8655 |
| | 631,489 | 30,097 | 331,081 | 992,667 |

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OF GEORGIA.

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ARKANSAS.
Robert W. Johnson, Charles B. Mitchell.
FLORIDA.
A. E. Maxwell, J. Baker.
GEORGIA.
Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs.
LOUISIANA.
Edward Sparrow, H. T. Semmes
MISSISSIPPI.
Albert G. Brown, James Phelan,
MISSOURI.
John B. Clark, R. S. Y. Peyton.
NORTH CAROLINA.
George Davis, Wm. T. Dortch.
SOUTH CAROLINA.
Robert W. Barnwell, James L. Orr.
TENNESSEE.
Langdon C. Haynes, Gustavus A. Henry.
TEXAS.
Louis T. Wigfall, W. S. Oldham.
KENTUCKY.
H. C. Burnett, William. E. Simms.
VIRGINIA.
Not yet elected. Total number 26.

### House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
Thomas J Foster, W Chilton,
William R Smith, David Clopton,
John P Ralls, James L Pugh,
J L M Curry, E S Dargan,
Francis S Lyon.

ARKANSAS.
Felix S Balson Augustus H Garland,
Grandison D Royster, Thomas B Hanly.

FLORIDA.
James B Hawkins —— Hilton.

GEORGIA.
Julian Hartridge, William W Clark,
C J Munnerlyn Robert P Trippe,
Hines Holt, L J Gattrell,
A H Kenan, Hardy Strickland,
David W Lewis A R Wright.

KENTUCKY—Not yet elected.

LOUISIANA.
Charles J Villiere, Lucien J Dupre,
Charles M Conrad, John F. Lewis,
Duncan F Kenner, John Perkins, Jr.

MISSISSIPPI.
John J McRae, H C Chambers,
S W Clapp, O R Singleton,
Reuben Davis, E Barksdale,
Israel Welch.

MISSOURI.
John Hyer, W W Cook,
Casper W Bell, Thomas W Freeman
George W Vest, Thomas A Harris,
A H Conrow,

NORTH CAROLINA.
W N H Smith, Thomas S Ashe,
Robert R Bridgers, James R McLean,
Owen R Kenan, William Lander,
T D McDowell, B S Gaither,
Archibald Arrington, A T Davidson

SOUTH CAROLINA.
W W Boyce, John McQueen.
W Porcher Miles, James Farrar,
M L Bonham, L M Ager

TENNESSEE.
J T Heiskell, G W Jones,
W G Swann Thomas Menees,
W H Tebbs, J D C Adkins,
E L Gardenshire, —— Bullock,
H S Foote, David M Currin,
M P Gentry.

TEXAS.
John A Wilcox, Wm. B Wright,
Peter W Gray, Malcom Graham,
Claiborne C Herbert B F Sexton.

VIRGINIA.
M R H Garnett, William Smith,
John R Chambliss, Alex R Boteler,
John Tyler, John B Baldwin,
Roger A Pryor, Walter R Staples,
Thomas S Bocock, Walter Preston,
John Goode, Jr. Albert G Jenkins,
James P Holcombe, Robert Johnson,
Daniel C Dejarnette, Chas W Russell,
Total number 107.

## THE PERIODS OF THE SECESSION OF THE DIFFERENT STATES.

The States that have gone out of the old Union seceded in the following order:

| States. | Date of Sec'sion. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| S. Carolina, | Dec. 20, '60 | Unanimous. |
| Mississippi, | Jan. 9, '61 | 84 to 15 |
| Alabama, | Jan. 11, '61 | 61 to 39 |
| Florida, | Jan. 11, '61 | 62 to 7 |
| Georgia, | Jan. 19, '61 | 202 to 87 |
| Louisiana, | Jan. 26, '61 | 113 to 19 |
| Texas, | Feb. 1, '61 | 166 to 7 |
| Virginia,* | Apr. 17, '61 | |
| Arkansas, | May 6, '61 | 69 to 1 |
| N. Carolina, | May 20, '61 | Unanimous. |
| Tennessee,† | | |

*Ratified by a vote of the people, May 23, 1861, majority 94,750.

†Adopted in the Legislature by a vote in the Senate, 20 to 4; in the House, 46 to 21; to be referred to the people for ratification.

These States have ratified the Constitution of the Confederate States by the following vote:

| States. | Date of Rat'tion. | Vote of Con. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama, | March 13 '61 | 87 to 5 |
| Georgia, | March 16 '61 | 96 to 5 |
| Louisiana, | March 21 '61 | 101 to 7 |
| Texas, | March 25 '61 | 68 to 2 |
| Mississippi, | March 30 '61 | 78 to 7 |
| S. Carolina, | April 3 '61 | Unanimous. |
| Florida, | April 22 '61 | 149 to 29 |
| Arkansas, | May 6 '61 | Unanimous. |
| N. Carolina, | May 20 '61 | Unanimous. |

Tennessee maj. popular vote 61,170.

## PROCLAMATION

**By His Excellency, Henry T. Clark Governor of North Carolina.**

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct., 3rd, 1861.

IN pursuance of the power given me by the 19th section of the Constitution, and by and with the advice of the Council of State, I do hereby prohibit the exportation beyond the limits of this State, of all bacon, pork, beef, leather, men's shoes, woolen goods, jeans, linseys and blankets—except through the orders of the proper officers of the Confederate Government, or of the State Government.

The order of the 13th ult., is hereby revoked.—The Adjutant General is directed to employ all necessary means to carry into full effect this order.

Done at the city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of October, A. D. 1861.

HENRY T. CLARK.
Governor Ex-officio.

Oct. 5, 1861.

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All persons are hereby forewarned not to settle any account or give credit to our former aforesaid concern of DILLON & SMITH, as he, Dillon, has left. THOMAS SMITH.

Nov. 18, 1861. 31-tf